



U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D.C. 20535

January 17, 2023

MR. NOAH SCHEER



FOIPA Request No.: 1577012-000  
Subject: KOLTHOFF, IZAAK MAURITS

Dear Mr. Scheer:

The FBI has completed its search for records subject to the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) that are responsive to your request. The enclosed 35 pages of records were determined to be responsive to your subject and were previously processed and released. Please see the selected paragraphs below for relevant information specific to your request as well as the enclosed FBI FOIPA Addendum for standard responses applicable to all requests.

- ☒ In an effort to provide you with responsive records as expeditiously as possible, we are releasing documents from previous requests regarding your subject. We consider your request fulfilled. Since we relied on previous results, additional records potentially responsive to your subject may exist. If this release of previously processed material does not satisfy your request, you may request an additional search for records. Submit your request by mail to **Initial Processing Operations Unit, 200 Constitution Drive, Winchester, VA 22602, or by fax to (540) 868-4997**. Please cite the FOIPA Request Number in your correspondence.
- ☐ Please be advised that additional records responsive to your subject exist. If this release of previously processed material does not satisfy your request, you must advise us that you want the additional records processed. Please submit your response within thirty (30) days by mail to **Initial Processing Operations Unit, 200 Constitution Drive, Winchester, VA 22602, or by fax to (540) 868-4997**. Please cite the FOIPA Request Number in your correspondence. **If we do not receive your decision within thirty (30) days of the date of this notification, your request will be closed.**
- ☐ One or more of the enclosed records were transferred to the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). Although we retained a version of the records previously processed pursuant to the FOIA, the original records are no longer in our possession.

If this release of the previously processed material does not satisfy your request, you may file a FOIPA request with NARA at the following address:

National Archives and Records Administration  
Special Access and FOIA  
8601 Adelphi Road, Room 5500  
College Park, MD 20740-6001

- ☒ Records potentially responsive to your request were transferred to the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), and they were not previously processed pursuant to the FOIA. You may file a request with NARA using the address above. Please reference file number **100-HQ-351585 serial 2547, 40-HQ-46866 serial 59, 100-HQ-341759 serial 12 and 100-MP-6968** in your correspondence.

- ☒ One or more of the enclosed records were destroyed. Although we retained a version of the records previously processed pursuant to the FOIA, the original records are no longer in our possession. Record retention and disposal is carried out under supervision of the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) , Title 44, United States Code, Section 3301 as implemented by Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 1228; Title 44, United States Code, Section 3310 as implemented by Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 1229.10.
- ☒ Records potentially responsive to your request were destroyed. Since this material could not be reviewed, it is not known if it was responsive to your request. Record retention and disposal is carried out under supervision of the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) according to Title 44 United States Code Section 3301, Title 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Chapter 12 Sub-chapter B Part 1228, and 36 CFR 1229.10.
- ☐ Documents or information referred to other Government agencies were not included in this release.

Please refer to the enclosed FBI FOIPA Addendum for additional standard responses applicable to your request. **"Part 1"** of the Addendum includes standard responses that apply to all requests. **"Part 2"** includes additional standard responses that apply to all requests for records about yourself or any third party individuals. **"Part 3"** includes general information about FBI records that you may find useful. Also enclosed is our Explanation of Exemptions.

For questions regarding our determinations, visit the [www.fbi.gov/foia](http://www.fbi.gov/foia) website under "Contact Us." The FOIPA Request Number listed above has been assigned to your request. Please use this number in all correspondence concerning your request.

Please be advised that if you are seeking a new search for records, you may wish to narrow the scope of your request based on material that you have already received, e.g., timeframe or locality. Additionally, be advised that "unusual circumstances" may apply. See 5 U.S.C. § 552 (a)(6)(B)(iii). These "unusual circumstances" will delay our ability to make a determination on your request within 20 days. See 5 U.S.C. § 552 (a)(6)(B). Additionally, the payment of pertinent fees may apply to your request. See 5 U.S.C. § 552 (a)(4)(A)(viii). The application of "unusual circumstances" is not a determination of how the FBI will respond to your substantive request.

If you are not satisfied with the Federal Bureau of Investigation's determination in response to this request, you may administratively appeal by writing to the Director, Office of Information Policy (OIP), United States Department of Justice, 441 G Street, NW, 6th Floor, Washington, D.C. 20530, or you may submit an appeal through OIP's FOIA STAR portal by creating an account following the instructions on OIP's website: <https://www.justice.gov/oip/submit-and-track-request-or-appeal>. Your appeal must be postmarked or electronically transmitted within ninety (90) days of the date of my response to your request. If you submit your appeal by mail, both the letter and the envelope should be clearly marked "Freedom of Information Act Appeal." Please cite the FOIPA Request Number assigned to your request so it may be easily identified.

You may seek dispute resolution services by emailing the FBI's FOIA Public Liaison at [foipaquestions@fbi.gov](mailto:foipaquestions@fbi.gov). The subject heading should clearly state "Dispute Resolution Services." Please also cite the FOIPA Request Number assigned to your request so it may be easily identified. You may also contact the Office of Government Information Services (OGIS). The contact information for OGIS is as follows: Office of Government Information Services, National Archives and Records Administration, 8601 Adelphi Road-OGIS, College Park, Maryland 20740-6001, e-mail at [ogis@nara.gov](mailto:ogis@nara.gov); telephone at 202-741-5770; toll free at 1-877-684-6448; or facsimile at 202-741-5769.

Sincerely,



Michael G. Seidel  
Section Chief  
Record/Information  
Dissemination Section  
Information Management Division

Enclosure(s)

## FBI FOIPA Addendum

As referenced in our letter responding to your Freedom of Information/Privacy Acts (FOIPA) request, the FBI FOIPA Addendum provides information applicable to your request. Part 1 of the Addendum includes standard responses that apply to all requests. Part 2 includes standard responses that apply to requests for records about individuals to the extent your request seeks the listed information. Part 3 includes general information about FBI records, searches, and programs.

### Part 1: The standard responses below apply to all requests:

- (i) **5 U.S.C. § 552(c).** Congress excluded three categories of law enforcement and national security records from the requirements of the FOIPA [5 U.S.C. § 552(c)]. FBI responses are limited to those records subject to the requirements of the FOIPA. Additional information about the FBI and the FOIPA can be found on the [www.fbi.gov/foia](http://www.fbi.gov/foia) website.
- (ii) **Intelligence Records.** To the extent your request seeks records of intelligence sources, methods, or activities, the FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of records pursuant to FOIA exemptions (b)(1), (b)(3), and as applicable to requests for records about individuals, PA exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552/552a (b)(1), (b)(3), and (j)(2)]. The mere acknowledgment of the existence or nonexistence of such records is itself a classified fact protected by FOIA exemption (b)(1) and/or would reveal intelligence sources, methods, or activities protected by exemption (b)(3) [50 USC § 3024(i)(1)]. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that any such records do or do not exist.

### Part 2: The standard responses below apply to all requests for records on individuals:

- (i) **Requests for Records about any Individual—Watch Lists.** The FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of any individual's name on a watch list pursuant to FOIA exemption (b)(7)(E) and PA exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552/552a (b)(7)(E), (j)(2)]. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that watch list records do or do not exist.
- (ii) **Requests for Records about any Individual—Witness Security Program Records.** The FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of records which could identify any participant in the Witness Security Program pursuant to FOIA exemption (b)(3) and PA exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552/552a (b)(3), 18 U.S.C. 3521, and (j)(2)]. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that such records do or do not exist.
- (iii) **Requests for Confidential Informant Records.** The FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of confidential informant records pursuant to FOIA exemptions (b)(7)(D), (b)(7)(E), and (b)(7)(F) [5 U.S.C. § 552 (b)(7)(D), (b)(7)(E), and (b)(7)(F)] and Privacy Act exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. § 552a (j)(2)]. The mere acknowledgment of the existence or nonexistence of such records would reveal confidential informant identities and information, expose law enforcement techniques, and endanger the life or physical safety of individuals. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that such records do or do not exist.

### Part 3: General Information:

- (i) **Record Searches and Standard Search Policy.** The Record/Information Dissemination Section (RIDS) searches for reasonably described records by searching systems, such as the Central Records System (CRS), or locations where responsive records would reasonably be found. The CRS is an extensive system of records consisting of applicant, investigative, intelligence, personnel, administrative, and general files compiled by the FBI per its law enforcement, intelligence, and administrative functions. The CRS spans the entire FBI organization, comprising records of FBI Headquarters, FBI Field Offices, and FBI Legal Attaché Offices (Legats) worldwide; Electronic Surveillance (ELSUR) records are included in the CRS. The standard search policy is a search for main entity records in the CRS. Unless specifically requested, a standard search does not include a search for reference entity records, administrative records of previous FOIPA requests, or civil litigation files.
  - a. *Main Entity Records* – created for individuals or non-individuals who are the subjects or the focus of an investigation
  - b. *Reference Entity Records*- created for individuals or non-individuals who are associated with a case but are not known subjects or the focus of an investigation
- (ii) **FBI Records.** Founded in 1908, the FBI carries out a dual law enforcement and national security mission. As part of this dual mission, the FBI creates and maintains records on various subjects; however, the FBI does not maintain records on every person, subject, or entity.
- (iii) **Foreseeable Harm Standard.** As amended in 2016, the Freedom of Information Act provides that a federal agency may withhold responsive records only if: (1) the agency reasonably foresees that disclosure would harm an interest protected by one of the nine exemptions that FOIA enumerates, or (2) disclosure is prohibited by law (5 United States Code, Section 552(a)(8)(A)(i)). The FBI considers this foreseeable harm standard in the processing of its requests.
- (iv) **Requests for Criminal History Records or Rap Sheets.** The Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) Division provides Identity History Summary Checks – often referred to as a criminal history record or rap sheet. These criminal history records are not the same as material in an investigative "FBI file." An Identity History Summary Check is a listing of information taken from fingerprint cards and documents submitted to the FBI in connection with arrests, federal employment, naturalization, or military service. For a fee, individuals can request a copy of their Identity History Summary Check. Forms and directions can be accessed at [www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/identity-history-summary-checks](http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/identity-history-summary-checks). Additionally, requests can be submitted electronically at [www.edo.cjis.gov](http://www.edo.cjis.gov). For additional information, please contact CJIS directly at (304) 625-5590.

## **EXPLANATION OF EXEMPTIONS**

### **SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552**

- (b)(1) (A) specifically authorized under criteria established by an Executive order to be kept secret in the interest of national defense or foreign policy and (B) are in fact properly classified to such Executive order;
- (b)(2) related solely to the internal personnel rules and practices of an agency;
- (b)(3) specifically exempted from disclosure by statute (other than section 552b of this title), provided that such statute (A) requires that the matters be withheld from the public in such a manner as to leave no discretion on issue, or (B) establishes particular criteria for withholding or refers to particular types of matters to be withheld;
- (b)(4) trade secrets and commercial or financial information obtained from a person and privileged or confidential;
- (b)(5) inter-agency or intra-agency memorandums or letters which would not be available by law to a party other than an agency in litigation with the agency;
- (b)(6) personnel and medical files and similar files the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy;
- (b)(7) records or information compiled for law enforcement purposes, but only to the extent that the production of such law enforcement records or information ( A ) could reasonably be expected to interfere with enforcement proceedings, ( B ) would deprive a person of a right to a fair trial or an impartial adjudication, ( C ) could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy, ( D ) could reasonably be expected to disclose the identity of confidential source, including a State, local, or foreign agency or authority or any private institution which furnished information on a confidential basis, and, in the case of record or information compiled by a criminal law enforcement authority in the course of a criminal investigation, or by an agency conducting a lawful national security intelligence investigation, information furnished by a confidential source, ( E ) would disclose techniques and procedures for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions, or would disclose guidelines for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions if such disclosure could reasonably be expected to risk circumvention of the law, or ( F ) could reasonably be expected to endanger the life or physical safety of any individual;
- (b)(8) contained in or related to examination, operating, or condition reports prepared by, on behalf of, or for the use of an agency responsible for the regulation or supervision of financial institutions; or
- (b)(9) geological and geophysical information and data, including maps, concerning wells.

### **SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552a**

- (d)(5) information compiled in reasonable anticipation of a civil action proceeding;
- (j)(2) material reporting investigative efforts pertaining to the enforcement of criminal law including efforts to prevent, control, or reduce crime or apprehend criminals;
- (k)(1) information which is currently and properly classified pursuant to an Executive order in the interest of the national defense or foreign policy, for example, information involving intelligence sources or methods;
- (k)(2) investigatory material compiled for law enforcement purposes, other than criminal, which did not result in loss of a right, benefit or privilege under Federal programs, or which would identify a source who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence;
- (k)(3) material maintained in connection with providing protective services to the President of the United States or any other individual pursuant to the authority of Title 18, United States Code, Section 3056;
- (k)(4) required by statute to be maintained and used solely as statistical records;
- (k)(5) investigatory material compiled solely for the purpose of determining suitability, eligibility, or qualifications for Federal civilian employment or for access to classified information, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence;
- (k)(6) testing or examination material used to determine individual qualifications for appointment or promotion in Federal Government service the release of which would compromise the testing or examination process;
- (k)(7) material used to determine potential for promotion in the armed services, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished the material pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 8/2/63

FROM : LEGAT, BONN (163-631) (P)

SUBJECT: ISAAC MORRIS KOLTHOFF;  
ENRICO FNU BOMPIANI;  
CLEMENT SMITH  
FPC

b6  
b7C  
b7D

[REDACTED] has  
made an oral request for assistance based on the following:

b7D

b7D

b7D

b7D

b7D

b7D

It is believed that

5 - Bureau  
(1-Liaison)

1 - Bonn  
JCFM:eds  
(6)

ice to Minneapolis  
Pittsburgh  
MCT-12

REC-27

ST-104

6520 -

3 Copies 62-5-3125  
re Clement A Smith sent Bonn  
8/10/63



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 10-23-63

FROM : Legat, Bonn (66-82)

SUBJECT: RELATIONS WITH [REDACTED]

On 10-18-63, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] During reference to various matters of mutual interest, [REDACTED] referred particularly to information which the Bureau had furnished recently to [REDACTED] in the case entitled "Isaac Morris Kolthoff, et al, FPC," (Bufile 163-6520). He said that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] He said that he was most impressed with the extent and quality of the information which the Bureau furnished, and he was especially appreciative of the Bureau's assistance in this regard. He said that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] with the result that the matter had been handled in a most satisfactory manner. [REDACTED] asked that his appreciation in this case particularly be called to the Bureau's attention.

- 3 - Bureau  
(1 - Liaison)
- 2 - Bonn (66-82) &  
(163-631)

GAV:kmm  
(5)

OCT 22 4 20 PM '63

REC-4

163-6520-5

OCT 22 4 10 PM '63

OCT 22 4 10 PM '63

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Airtel  
SAC  
10/29/63  
BR 2/nd 12

11/11, 1963

☐ Name Searching Unit - Room 6527  
☐ Service Unit - Room 6524  
☒ Forward to File Review  
☐ Attention Kitchens  
☐ Return to 849K

Supervisor Room Ext.

☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)  
☒ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)  
☐ Subversive References Only  
☐ Nonsubversive References Only  
☐ Main \_\_\_\_\_ References Only

☒ Restricted to Locality of Mass, Mich, on RD  
☐ Exact Name Only (On the Nose) only  
☐ Buildup ☐ Variations

Subject Smith, Clement  
Birthdate & Place \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_

R# 64 Date 9/11 Searcher Initials 335  
Prod. 5

SERIAL

✓	62-5-3125 S.S. 2-25-59
✓	163-6520 XH
✓	138-4549-5
	Clement A. (lee)
✓	62-5-3125, sum, 3-6-59
	Clement Andrew (lee)
	SE
	C.A.
NI	64-34029
NI	95-65541

SEP 13 1963

Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Records Branch

9/11, 1963

☐ Name Searching Unit - Room 6527  
☐ Service Unit - Room 6524  
☐ Forward to File Review  
☐ Attention \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ Return to \_\_\_\_\_

Supervisor Room Ext.

## Type of References Requested:

☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)  
☒ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)  
☐ Subversive References Only  
☐ Nonsubversive References Only  
☐ Main \_\_\_\_\_ References Only

## Type of Search Requested:

☐ Restricted to Locality of \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)  
☐ Buildup ☐ Variations

Subject Bompiani, Enrico

Birthdate &amp; Place \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Localities \_\_\_\_\_

R#

(69)

Date

9/11

Searcher

Initials

335

Prod.

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

ND 64-25441-3962 num 8/9/51  
 ND 65-6387-96, ep. 7  
 One  
 163-6520 A/H  
 NY 100-34099-339

SEP 12 1963



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: September 4, 1963

FROM : SAC, BOSTON (163-240) *- RUC*

SUBJECT: ISSAC MORRIS KOLTHOFF;  
FNU BOMPIANI;  
CLEMENT SMITH  
FOREIGN POLICE COOPERATION

*6*  
*2*  
*10*

Re Bureau letter to Minneapolis dated August 6, 1963.

Enclosed herewith are 6 copies of a letterhead memorandum concerning background information relative to CLEMENT SMITH, Aka Clement Andrew Smith. The credit and arrest record checks at Boston, Massachusetts, were conducted by IC [redacted] All other investigation was conducted by SA JAMES G. WOODS.

*6*

b6  
b7C

ENCLOSURE

- ② - Bureau (Encs. 6)
- 1 - Boston (163-240)

JGW/jph  
(3)

REC-5  
EX-101

*163-6520-2*

14 SEP 9 1963

*20 Bonn*  
*1 cc + 3 me by 5-15*  
*9/18/63*  
*JWC/rn*

*Thelma*  
*LLAISON*

54 SEP 30 1963

EXP. PROC.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Boston, Massachusetts

September 3, 1963

CLEMENT SMITH

On August 28, 1963, Miss L. Robinson, Clerk, Corporation Office, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, from a review of records furnished the following information:

Clement Andrew Smith was born November 19, 1901. He was married to Margaret Beal Earhart, who died in 1960. He received an A.B. Degree in 1923, an A.M. Degree in 1925, and a M.D. Degree in 1928 all from the University of Michigan. On September 1, 1931, he was appointed an Assistant in Pediatrics at Harvard University. He resigned April 30, 1943. He returned on July 1, 1945, and from 1948 to date has been a Professor of Pediatrics at the Boston Lying-in Hospital, Boston, Massachusetts. He resides at 37 Fayerweather Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts. Miss Robinson stated that his record was completely favorable.

On August 26, 1963, Personnel of the Credit Bureau of Greater Boston, Inc., 11 Beacon Street, Boston, Massachusetts, advised Dr. Clement Andrew Smith, wife, Margaret Beal (deceased November, 1960) residence, 37 Fayerweather Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts, has a favorable credit record.

Personnel of the Credit Bureau advised he is a physician by profession and registered as such in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts on July 13, 1933. His employment was shown as a Professor in Pediatrics at the Boston Lying-in Hospital, 221 Longwood Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts, where he has been in charge of the Pediatrics Division since July, 1952.

This report showed that he is also Associate Professor of Pediatrics at the Harvard Medical School, 25 Shattuck Street, Boston, Massachusetts, and is well regarded.

CLEMENT SMITH

On August 16, 1963, personnel, Office of the Massachusetts Board of Probation, Suffolk County Court House, Boston, Massachusetts, a central repository for all criminal and traffic conviction records in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, advised that Clement Andrew Smith, 37 Fayerweather Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts, occupation, Professor, Harvard Medical School, born on November 19, 1901, Ann Arbor, Michigan, Father, Shirley W. and Mother, Sara, has the following record:

On May 7, 1937, he paid \$3 expenses in the Third District Court of Eastern Middlesex, Cambridge, Massachusetts, on a charge of "Crossing Through Way."

On August 2, 1961, he was found guilty and paid \$5 fine in the District Court of Ayer, Ayer, Massachusetts, for a speeding offense.

Miss Mary Lannon, Clerk, Records Bureau, Cambridge, Massachusetts Police Department, Cambridge, Massachusetts, on August 28, 1963, advised the files of the department contain no record on Clement Andrew Smith.

The following information was obtained from Volume 32, 1962-1963 edition of "Who's Who in America," Page 2895:

"Smith, Clement Andrew, pediatrician; b. Ann Arbor, Mich., Nov. 19, 1901; s. Shirley Wheeler and Sara Spencer (Browne) S; A.B., U. Mich., 1923, A.M., 1925, M.D., 1928; A.M., Harvard, 1949, D.Sc. (hon), Colby Coll., 1958, m. Margaret Beal Earhart, Feb. 6, 1926 (dec); children--Pamela, Margaret (Mrs. Eric Herz), Hilary Janet, Intern, resident pediatrics University Hosp., Ann Arbor, 1928-30; resident Children's Hosp., Boston, 1930-31, chief infants service, 1949--; instr. pediatrics U. Mich., 1932; various teaching assignments pediatrics Harvard Med. Sch., 1933-43, asso. prof., 1945-49; prof. pediatrics Wayne U. and med. dir. Children's Hosp. of Mich., Detroit, 1943-45; asso. prof. pediatrics Boston Lying-in Hosp. and dir. research on newborn, 1949---; cons. children's med. service Mass. Gen. Hosp.; cons. pediatrician Mass. Eye and Ear Infirmary; praelator in pediatrics Queens Coll., U. St. Andrews. Recipient Arvo Yipko medal, U. Finland, 1957. Diplomate Am. Bd. Pediatrics. Mem. A.M.S. (council foods and nutrition), Am. Acad. Pediatrics, Soc. Pediatric (Paris), Sigma Xi, Phi Gamma Delta, Alpha Omega Alpha, Club: Harvard

CLEMENT SMITH

(Boston). Author: The Physiology of the Newborn Infant,  
1945. Mem. editorial bd. Etudes Neo-natales, Paris, Contbr.  
profl. jours. Home: 37 Fayerweather St., Cambridge 38,  
Mass. Office: 221 Longwood Av., Boston 15.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI  
(ATTENTION: LIAISON SECTION)

FROM : SAC, PITTSBURGH (163-46) (RUC)

SUBJECT: CHANGED <sup>①</sup>  
ISSAC MORRIS KOLTHOFF;  
ENRICO BOMPIANI;  
CLEMENT SMITH  
FOREIGN POLICE COOPERATION

DATE: 9/4/63

The title has been marked "Changed" to set forth the full name of ENRICO BOMPIANI.

ReBulet to Minneapolis, 8/6/63, captioned, "ISSAC MORRIS KOLTHOFF; FNU BOMPIANI; CLEMENT SMITH, FOREIGN POLICE COOPERATION," enclosing Legat, Bonn letter to Bureau, 8/2/63.

Enclosed for the Bureau are seven copies of a letterhead memorandum captioned, "ENRICO BOMPIANI." Two extra copies of this memorandum have been furnished in the event the Bureau desires to make further inquiries concerning BOMPIANI in Italy.

[redacted] (an established source - identity concealed by request), furnished information to SA JAMES E. FARMER on 8/19/63.

Credit and police department checks as noted in the enclosed memorandum were made by IC [redacted]

3 - Bureau (Encls. 7) ENCLOSURE  
1 - Pittsburgh

JWS/bac  
(4)

REC-11

MCT-9

163-6520-3

3 SEP 5 1963

EX-102

20 Bonn  
1cc 3 encls  
encl 5-15  
19/8/63  
769  
5 OCT 1 1963

LIAISON



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

September 4, 1963

ENRICO BOMPIANI

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

On August 19, 1963, a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that ENRICO BOMPIANI received an Andrew Mellon appointment as Professor of Mathematics at the University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1959 and remained at this University until 1961. This source advised that BOMPIANI was born February 12, 1889, in Rome, Italy; that his address in Italy was Via Verona 22, Rome; that he received the degree of Doctor of Mathematics from the University of Rome in 1910; and that he formerly was the Head of the Mathematics Department at the University of Rome. According to this source, BOMPIANI, in past years, had been a lecturer at various universities throughout the United States and was believed to be currently teaching at the University of Pisa in Italy.

"Who's Who in Italy, 1957-1958," published in 1958 by Intercontinental Book and Publishing Company, Milan and Rome, Italy, contains the following:

ENRICO BOMPIANI, University Professor, born in Rome, February 12, 1889, son of ARTURO and DOMENICA GAIFANI. Doctor of Mathematics and former Professor at Milan Polytechnical School and at Bologna University. As of 1958, Professor of Analytical and Descriptive Geometry and Dean of the Institute of Mathematics of the University of Rome. Member of Lincei National Academy of Lombardo Institute; of the Academies of Science, Letters and Art of Turin and Bologna. Held courses and lectures in many European and U. S. universities and won many prizes for mathematics. Author of many publications on mathematics, on Riemann's space theory, on projective differential geometry of the ordinary space, and of the hyper-spaces.

✓

ENRICO BOMPIANI

As of 1958, resided at 22 Via Verona,  
Rome, telephone 240.220.

Records of Credit Bureau, Inc., 415 Smithfield  
Street, Pittsburgh, Pa., the Pittsburgh Police Department  
and the Allegheny County Detective Bureau, Pittsburgh,  
examined on August 26, 1963, contained no information  
concerning ENRICO BOMPIANI.

The Pittsburgh Office of the Federal Bureau of  
Investigation has received no previous information concerning  
ENRICO BOMPIANI.



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, Minneapolis (163-75) (RUC)

SUBJECT: **CHANGED**  
**IZAAK MAURITS KOLTHOFF, aka**  
**Isaac Maurits Kolthoff**  
**FOREIGN POLICE COOPERATION**  
**BUDED 9/6/63**

DATE: 9/5/63

ReBulet dated 8/6/63.

The title is being changed to show KOLTHOFF's true name as IZAAK MAURITS KOLTHOFF and the fact that he is also on occasion known as ISAAC.

Enclosed for the Bureau are six copies of a letterhead memorandum containing the investigation requested in relet. The letterhead memorandum is being marked confidential in that the unauthorized disclosure of the information contained therein would tend to disclose the identities of confidential informants of continuing value and a Bureau investigative technique.

## INFORMANTS

Source 1 Trash cover on HARRY GRUNDFEST, New York City, New York, in 1946

Source 2

Source 3 Special Agent GILBERT BENJAMIN, WFO

Source 4

Source 5

Source 6

(by request)

The following confidential informants were contacted during the course of this investigation:

2 - Bureau (Encs. 6) (AMSD)

1 - Minneapolis

EIC:MM

(3)

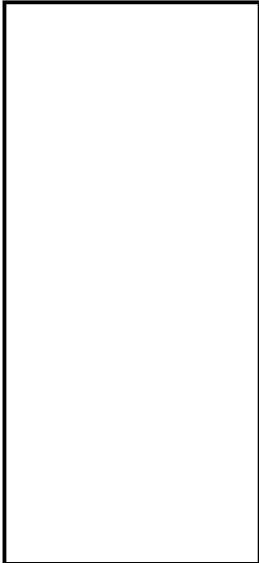
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FBI

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Informants



Date Contacted

Contacted By

8/26/63

MORTIMER C. WATSON

8/27/63



9/5/63

C. LEE SNOEYENBOS

9/5/63

ERNEST R. STRAWMAN

9/3/63

ERNEST R. STRAWMAN

8/26/63

DONALD E. WALLER

9/3/63

DONALD E. WALLER

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Minneapolis, Minnesota

September 5, 1963

IZAAK MAURITS KOLTHOFF  
also known as  
Isaac Maurits Kolthoff

William J. Anglim, Administrative Aide, President's Office, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota, on September 4, 1962, made available the administrative file on Dr. Izaak Maurits Kolthoff. This file indicated that Kolthoff, born February 11, 1894, in Almelo, Holland, attended the University of Utrecht, Holland, where he received both his Master of Science and Doctor of Philosophy Degrees, the latter in 1918.

After gaining teaching experience working at an electro chemical laboratory in Dresden, Germany, and at the conservatory in the Pharmaceutical Laboratory of the University of Utrecht, Holland, Kolthoff at the age of 33 became associated with the University of Minnesota as a professor of Analytical Chemistry and served as the head of this department until his retirement as a Professor Emeritus on June 16, 1962. After his retirement, Kolthoff continued his association with the University of Minnesota under the School of Chemistry Research Fund Program. He is unmarried and resides at the Campus Club of the University of Minnesota.

The file indicates that since coming to the University of Minnesota, Kolthoff has been given numerous honors and awards and has gained many achievements, some of which are as follows:

1. Kolthoff lectured at the Charles University in Prague in 1936; in Vienna and Prague in 1937; in Copenhagen, Gooteborg, Upsala, Helsinki, Abo, Ghent and Leiden in 1939; in Yugoslavia in 1949; in Helsinki before the Nordisk Congress of Chemists in 1950; and in Israel in 1952.

2. Kolthoff received an invitation from the Soviet Government to attend a celebration in connection with the 220th Anniversary of the Russian Academy of Science in 1945.

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**IZAACK MAURITS KOLTHOFF**

He was one of two scientists from capitalist countries to attend a three-day symposium in Moscow, Russia, in 1957, and was invited to attend the U.S.S.R. Academy of Science in Moscow in 1962.

3. He was elected a member correspondent of the Societe Royale des Lettres et des Sciences de Boheme in Prague and a foreign member of the Royal Flemish Academy of Science and Fine Arts of Belgiou. He was knighted an Officer of the Order of Oranje Nassau by Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands in 1938 and served as an honorary foreign correspondent of the Royal Netherlands Academy of Sciences. He was named as an honorary member of the Finnish Chemical Society, Czechoslovakia Chemical Society, and the Spanish Chemical Society. He was elected a member of the National Academy of Science in 1958 and the American Academy of Science in 1960.

4. Kolthoff was awarded the William Nichols Medal of the New York Section of the American Chemical Society in 1949 and the Fisher Award by the American Chemical Society in 1950, the Minnesota Section of the American Chemical Society Award for outstanding contribution to chemistry in 1960, and the Anachem Award at the Ninth Annual Conference of Analytical Chemists in 1961.

5. Kolthoff was given an honorary degree of Doctor of Science by the University of Chicago in 1954 for the extension of classical methods of chemical analysis, for discovering and elaborating modern methods, and for assuming leadership in turning the path of analytical chemistry from refinement of techniques to inquiry and exploration.

6. Kolthoff has served as a member and/or chairman on numerous committees and societies pertaining to chemistry and as a director of a research project in the production of synthetic rubber.

7. He received research grants from the U. S. Public Health Service; the Louis and Maude Hill Family Foundation; the Office of Ordnance Research; the National Science Foundation; the Research Corporation; and the Air Research and Development Command, U. S. Air Force.

NEWSPAPER ARTICLES REGARDING KOLTHOFF

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IZAAK MAURITS KOLTHOFF

In an article appearing in the "Minneapolis Star Journal", a daily newspaper published in Minneapolis, Minnesota, on July 7, 1945, it was reported that Dr. Kolthoff, together with sixteen other internationally known scientists, were members of an American delegation to visit Moscow and Leningrad on an invitation of the Russian Embassy to participate in the 220th Anniversary of the Soviet Academy of Science. This article went on to report that Kolthoff in speaking of Russian research, stated that the Russians doing rubber research talked freely of their accomplishments and had no reservations at all about things of which he had to be secretive, and he added that the persistence of the Russian advancement in science was reflected in research carried on in Leningrad during the German siege when famine was raging and people were dying in the streets.

In the February 5, 1951, issue of the "Minneapolis Star" it was reported that Dr. Kolthoff, University of Minnesota Chemistry Professor, had been appointed to the Chemistry Advisory Policy Committee of the Office of Air Research, a division of the Air Force Material Command, which committee would help guide current Air Force sponsored research.

In the April 18, 1951, issue of the "Minneapolis Morning Tribune", a daily newspaper published in Minneapolis, Minnesota, in an article entitled, "The War of the Scientists" and dealing with the Soviet Union's appropriation of Western Scientific literature, Kolthoff, described as a leading analytical chemist and the discoverer of the formula for new synthetic cold rubber, reportedly stated that the Russians had been digesting our work for years and that they freely translated Western books, including seven of his own, without compensation or permission and that the Russians were well acquainted with everything going on in the world, investigating everything thoroughly for industrial application.

In the October 14, 1951, issue of "The Worker", it was reported that more than 180 educators and professionals founded an Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (see appendix) to help mobilize public opinion nationally and regionally in support of the traditional American constitutional guarantees of civil liberties and to render aid to victims of current abridgement of these liberties in politics, education and the

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**IZAAB MAURITS KOLTHOFF**

professions. The committee cited, as examples of types of cases it would take an active interest in, the arrests under the Smith Act and similar legislation, citing such legislation as a restriction of freedom of speech and press as outlined in the dissenting opinion filed in the U. S. Supreme Court of the United States in the case of the eleven Communists. Among one of the founders of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee was Dr. I. M. Kolthoff.

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist publication.

The September 23, 1953, issue of the "Minneapolis Morning Tribune" reported that Dr. I. M. Kolthoff, noted University of Minnesota Chemist, was turning his attention to the cancer problem by beginning a study of cancer chemistry and the role of one group of chemical compounds, sulphydrils. Kolthoff explained that sulphydrils are essential to growth and that the research product was seeking a way to deny their growing of cancer cells as a possible key to cancer control.

In the May 7, 1956, issue of "The Daily Worker" it was reported that 25 distinguished educators and scientists had asked the New York City Board of Higher Education and the Board of Education to apply the U. S. Supreme Court's decision (Slochower ruling) to all those dismissed for invoking the Fifth Amendment. In the letter, the 25 educators and scientists declared that academic freedom must be strengthened and infringements on it must be rectified if the present shortage of teachers and scientists and other trained personnel were to be alleviated. Among the 25 signers of the letter was I. M. Kolthoff, University of Minnesota.

In the January 15, 1958, issue of the "Minneapolis Morning Tribune", it was reported that in I. M. Kolthoff's opinion, unless America strengthened its basic science beyond anything yet planned, it will fall behind Russia in basic science. In this article, Kolthoff stated the Russians are not now ahead in fundamental science, but they would be unless the United States did several things. Kolthoff summed up his recommendations by stating that there was no reason for hysteria now, but there would be reason for alarm if "we" did not fully recognize fundamental research as the Russians were realists and know it is the source of all applied research and industrial development.

IZAAK MAURITS KOLTHOFF

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The April 30, 1958, issue of the "Minneapolis Morning Tribune" reported that Dr. I. M. Kolthoff had been elected to the National Academy of Science, a top group in American science. The article went on to state that Kolthoff had received many prizes and medals and was considered one of the world's foremost analytical chemists. The article went on to state that Kolthoff was one of the six National Academy of Science members then at the University of Minnesota.

In the January 20, 1958, issue of the "Ivory Tower", a University of Minnesota publication, it was reported that Dr. Kolthoff had sent greetings to the student body of the University of Minnesota during his trip to Russia to attend a three-day symposium in Moscow on the use of radioactive isotopes in analytical chemistry. In his greetings to the University of Minnesota, Kolthoff reported that he found Moscow quite changed from the ravages and havoc wrought by the war which he had noted in his visit in 1945. He reported that the educated were obviously the privileged class in Russia and that the Russians were proud of their system of education, with their system being as suitable to their way of living as our system was suited to our way of living. Kolthoff reported that he felt very strongly that great contributions to mutual understanding could be made if a group of American students could mix with the Russian students and vice versa to exchange views in an objective and a nondogmatic way.

"The Daily Worker" is an East Coast Communist publication which suspended publication on January 13, 1958.

#### ORGANIZATION AFFILIATION

A source on November 14, 1946, made available a printed letterhead of the American Soviet Science Society (ASSS), (see appendix) 114 East 32nd Street, New York City, containing the name of I. M. Kolthoff as a member of the Executive Committee of the Society. This source also furnished a copy of the Science Bulletin dated October, 1945, published by the ASSS, identifying Dr. Issak M. Kolthoff, Chairman of the Chemistry Department, University of Minnesota, as among the fifteen scientists who attended the jubilee of the Academy of Science in Moscow in 1945.



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**IZAACK MAURITS KOLTHOFF**

"The Daily Worker" for February 21, 1949, reported Professor Isaak M. Kolthoff as being among the 400 sponsors of the Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace (see appendix) to be held in New York City on March 25-27, 1949, and stated that the invitation to participate in the conference had been issued under the auspices of the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions (NCASP) (see appendix).

"The Daily Worker" in the March 1, 1949, issue reported that Dr. I. M. Kolthoff, University of Minnesota, was one of the educational leaders who signed an open letter on February 28, 1949, to the President of the University of Washington urging him to reinstate three professors who had been recently discharged for Communist Party activity. According to the article, this letter had been released for publication by the Bureau on Academic Freedom of the NCASP.

A second source on January 9, 1952, made available a letterhead of the NCASP dated December 28, 1951, on which Professor I. M. Kolthoff was listed as a member of the Board of Directors.

On June 7, 1950, a third source made available an open letter emanating from the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee's (JAFRC) Peace Conference at Washington, D.C. on that date. This letter was addressed to the President of the United States, datelined June 6, 1950, and was signed by 120 prominent individuals who urged the continuation of diplomatic sanctions against the government of Spain. One of the signers of this letter was Dr. I. M. Kolthoff of Minneapolis, Minnesota.

The Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee has been cited by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

"The Daily Worker" in its August 14, 1950, edition listed Dr. I. M. Kolthoff, Head of the Department of Physics, University of Minnesota, as one of the signers of the Stockholm Peace Petition (see appendix), which called for the outlawing of atomic warfare and the setting up of strict international control of the atomic bomb.

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**IZAAB MAURITS KOLTHOFF**

On July 1, 1950, the "Minneapolis Morning Tribune" contained a press release containing an interview with Dr. I. M. Kolthoff, in which he denied signing the World Peace Petition circulated by the Committee of the World Congress of the Defenders of Peace (see appendix). Kolthoff advised that in refusing to sign the Stockholm Petition, he had directed a letter to Joliet-Curie, French Scientist and President of the World Congress of the Defenders of Peace, in May, 1950, stating, "In all sincerity I fail to see how universal support of such a resolution would contribute to world peace." In this news release, Kolthoff also stated "that world peace dictated by moral views can be achieved only by the elevation of mankind above egotism and selfishness" and that a more practical way to maintain world peace was by international law and order through the strengthening of the United Nations or other organizations with similar aims.

The second source on March 30, 1951, made available a press release dated March 28, 1951, mimeographed on the stationery of the Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born (CPFNB). This press release contained a list of signers of an open letter to the President of the United States protesting the threatened deportation under the Internal Security Act of 1950. One of the signers of this open letter was Professor I. M. Kolthoff, Chairman, Department of Chemistry, University of Minnesota.

The "St. Paul Pioneer Press", a daily newspaper published in St. Paul, Minnesota, in its issue of March 29, 1951, reported that 125 Americans had signed an open letter to the President on behalf of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born in protest of the Department of Justice's efforts to deport subversive noncitizens. The article went on to state that five of the persons signing the open letter were of the Minnesota area and included Dr. Kolthoff. When interviewed for the press release, Kolthoff advised that he did not recall having heard of this organization but that it was quite possible that he did sign the letter since he received many of such things and had signed one or two because the thoughts contained therein appealed to him as being just.

A fourth source on March 2, 1953, made available a booklet entitled, "The Walter McCarran Act", printed by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. This

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IZAANK MAURITS KOLTHOFF

booklet contains an open letter to the President's Commission on Immigration and Naturalization presented to the Commission on October 28, 1952, by the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born. The letter reads in part, "We the undersigned respectfully urge that.....you do your utmost to guarantee that there shall be a new policy of immigration and naturalization.....a policy which makes no distinction between American and foreign born citizens." One of the signers of this letter was Professor I. M. Kolthoff, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

The American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born has been cited by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

"The Daily Worker" in its January 29, 1954, issue reports that I. M. Kolthoff, Minneapolis, Minnesota, scientist was one of the signers of a brief in behalf of Morton Sobell urging a new trial.

Morton Sobell was convicted in U. S. District Court, Southern District of New York, on March 21, 1951, for Conspiracy to Commit Espionage on behalf of the Soviet Union.

On March 24, 1958, a fifth source made available a paper published by the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell, which included an appeal to the President of the United States in behalf of Morton Sobell. One of the names appearing on this appeal was the name of Isaac Kolthoff. (See appendix for characterization of the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell.)

#### STATEMENTS OF KOLTHOFF PERTAINING TO COMMUNISM

In the October 17, 1949, issue of the "Minneapolis Star", an article reported Kolthoff's experience in accepting an invitation to lecture before the Yugoslav Academy of Science in August, 1949. This article reported that Kolthoff lectured in Yugoslavia as a guest of the government and among the many things Kolthoff advised in his lectures was that he was, as a scientist, objective and had made an honest attempt

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IZAANK MAURITS KOLTHOFF

to understand the Yugoslav people but had found them biased and their judgement unjust. Kolthoff in his article stated that in his country the Communists still moved around as free citizens and that he was one who in the past had helped to defend their rights as citizens under the Bill of Rights. The article went on to stated that according to Kolthoff, were he to have done similar things for Anti-Communists in Yugoslavia, he would have been treated worse than the most reactionary capitalist, and that in spite of the fact that he had appeared in Yugoslavia as an honored guest, they were at heart enemies. In this article, Kolthoff went on to state, "I am always willing to arrive at a compromise, but in freedom there is no compromise. In my first lecture I had said that I had found so far no iron behind the 'iron curtain', only sincere hospitality and friendliness; no curtain, only anxiety to talk. I was wrong; there is a tremendous wall which separates us. We respect the rights, and especially the freedom of the individual. There is a big gap between us, without a bridge."

In this article, Kolthoff further related that as sincere liberals, of which he was one, we should beware of the propaganda of the Communists. Kolthoff reported that the Communists in the United States are protected under the Bill of Rights while under a Communist regime the freedom of expression is not likewise protected. Kolthoff went on to stated in this article that he hoped his text would be read by those idealistic Communists who sacrificed many things because they believe in the Communist system of social order without realizing that they have been given only part of the story.

A sixth source on November 4, 1955, made available a letter of Dr. Kolthoff's directed to the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, 35 West 64th Street, New York City, in which Kolthoff states that he has given considerable thought to a statement of principles forwarded to him by the Council. He advised that he regretted that he could not sign it and that if the statement of principles was the official statement of the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, he wished to resign his position as a National Director. In his letter, Kolthoff stated that the statement of principles would be stronger to well meaning people if it would be more specific and especially if it would

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IZAAK MAURITS KOLTHOFF

not give the impression of having been written especially in behalf of Communists and Communist front organizations. Kolthoff in his letter went on to state that the cause of the liberal would be served much better if the signers of the statement did not expose themselves as being "fellow travelers", even though they may not be, and that he would be willing to sign a statement with "positive principles and recommendations as long as these refer to sincere liberals and not (even to a minor extent) to subversives."

ASSOCIATES

In September, 1944, Dr. Samuel Lind, Dean of the Institute of Technology, University of Minnesota, advised that he has known Kolthoff for many years and at no time during that period had he ever had any reason to question his patriotism or loyalty.

In 1944 Malcolm L. Willey, Vice President, University of Minnesota, disclosed that he had known Dr. Kolthoff for many years and that there was not the slightest question of Kolthoff's loyalty to democratic principles.

During the same period, J. W. Buchta, Professor and Chairman of the Physics Department, University of Minnesota, and Dean Everett Fraser, Dean of Law School, University of Minnesota, advised that they were well acquainted with Kolthoff and had not the slightest doubt of his loyalty to democratic principles.

Buchta went on to state that Kolthoff was entirely reliable and trustworthy, particularly where national security was concerned.

On October 13, 1953, Gideon Seymour, then Executive Publisher of the "Minneapolis Star and Tribune Newspapers", Minneapolis, Minnesota, advised that he had known Kolthoff since his arrival from Holland in 1928. Seymour advised that during his close association with Kolthoff, Kolthoff has expressed on a number of occasions very anti-Russia statements and at no time had given any indication that he was inclined towards the Communist Party ideology. Seymour said that in

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IZAACK MAURITS KOLTHOFF

the past Kolthoff's name had been used by certain questionable Communist Party front or subversive organizations as a sponsor of certain of their activities without the knowledge of Kolthoff, and that on several occasions Kolthoff had denied that he had ever sponsored the activities of these groups.

Seymour characterized Kolthoff as a champion of the "underdog" and an ardent believer in civil rights. Seymour stated that in this respect, Kolthoff had intervened on many occasions in behalf of individuals whose civil rights, in the opinion of Kolthoff, had been violated. Seymour further characterized Kolthoff as an individual who was politically naive when it came to practical politics, but who in no way represented a threat to the security of his country.

On the same day, Amos Deinard, Attorney, Minneapolis, Minnesota, advised that he was a close friend of Dr. Kolthoff since approximately 1928 and was of the opinion that Kolthoff was a loyal, sincere, law-abiding American, who would at no time lend any support, financially or otherwise, to an organization whose interests were contrary to the best interests of the United States. Mr. Deinard stated that Kolthoff was a great humanitarian, who envisioned himself as a champion of the "underdog", making it his personal business to see that all persons were afforded the civil guarantees that were theirs under the Constitution of the United States. Mr. Deinard added that over the years he has often heard Kolthoff make remarks indicating his hatred of Russia and its form of government and would have no hesitancy in trusting Kolthoff in matters involving the security of the United States.

Pierce Butler, Jr., Attorney, Minneapolis, Minnesota, on October 13, 1953, stated that he has known Kolthoff for over 25 years and found him to be a staunch loyal, patriotic American of excellent character and reputation. Butler stated that Kolthoff would never knowingly support any ideology that would be inimical to the best interest of the United States either here or abroad. Butler stated that Kolthoff is an individual, who because of his deep interests in civil rights and justice for the "underdog", could be easily duped into lending his name to a subversive organization as a sponsor of some of their activities but that he personally is aware of the fact that Kolthoff has a deep dislike for Communism and for all it stands for. He characterized Kolthoff as a brilliant individual in his field of chemistry, but extremely naive in the matter of practical politics.

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**IZAACK MAURITS KOLTHOFF**

During the course of this investigation, several sources, acquainted with the Communist Party and Communist Party front group activities in the Minneapolis area, advised that they had no recent information concerning Kolthoff.

All of the sources mentioned herein and in the appendix attached hereto have provided reliable information in the past.

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APPENDIX

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, and published in December, 1961, contains the following:

AMERICAN-SOVIET SCIENCE SOCIETY

1. Cited as an affiliate of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc.

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APPENDIX

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL

"Following the execution of atomic spies Ethel and Julius Rosenberg in June, 1953, the 'Communist campaign assumed a different emphasis. Its major effort centered upon Morton Sobell,' the Rosenbergs' codefendant. The National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case - a communist front which has been conducting the campaign in the United States - was re-constituted as the National Rosenberg-Sobell Committee at a conference in Chicago in October, 1953, and 'then as the National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton-Sobell in the Rosenberg Case'..."

("Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" dated December 1, 1961, issued by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, page 116.)

In September, 1954, the name "National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell" appeared on literature issued by the Committee. In March, 1955, the current name, "Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell," first appeared on literature issued by the Committee.

The Address Telephone Directory for the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, as published by the New York Telephone Company on April 16, 1963, lists the "Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell" (CSJMS) as being located at 940 Broadway, New York, New York.

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APPENDIX

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, and published in December, 1961, contains the following:

**CULTURAL AND SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE FOR WORLD PEACE**

1. Cited as a Communist front set up to "mobilize American intellectuals in the field of arts, sciences and letters" as a propaganda forum for Soviet foreign policy and "Soviet culture." It served to "prepare the way for the coming World Peace Congress in Paris."

APPENDIX

EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE (ECLC)

The "Daily Worker," an east coast communist daily newspaper, issue of October 8, 1951, page 1, columns 4 and 5, in an article entitled "150 Notables Form Emergency Civil Rights Committee," reflected that the formation of the ECLC had been announced on October 7, 1951. It was shown that the purpose of the organization would be to help mobilize public opinion in support of the traditional American constitutional guarantees of civil liberties and to render aid to victims of abridgment of these liberties in politics, education and the professions. The founders, according to the article, included more than 50 members of the clergy and many educators and professionals.

A source on October 21, 1955, furnished information reflecting that the Communist Party (CP) felt that help should be extended in building a "united front civil liberties organization" in the United States which, while not led by the "left," would contain labor, liberal and "left forces" within it in a commonly agreed program, including defense of the rights of communists.

The information further indicated that the CP felt that this aim can best be achieved by helping the ECLC to become a national organization with local chapters operating on the basis of its program.

The headquarters of the ECLC is located at 421 7th Avenue, New York City.

MP 163-75

APPENDIX

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, and published in December, 1961, contains the following:

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE ARTS, SCIENCES, AND PROFESSIONS

1. Cited as a Communist front.
2. Cited as a Communist front which is "used to appeal to special occupational groups \* \* \*"

APPENDIX

WORLD CONGRESS OF THE DEFENDERS OF PEACE

O. John Rogge, 401 Broadway, New York City, former vice-president of the Bureau of the Permanent Peace Committee of the World Congress of the Defenders of Peace, advised on May 10, 1951, that he attended the World Peace Congress held in Paris, France, in April, 1949 and the Second World Peace Congress held in Warsaw, Poland, November 17-22, 1950. He said that these congresses were sponsored by the Permanent Committee of the World Congress of the Defenders of Peace Council now known as the World Peace Council and that this organization is an instrument of Soviet foreign policy. Rogge stated that, as was the case in other "peace" congresses he had attended, speakers of both the Paris and Warsaw Congresses preached hatred of the United States and in effect called for world revolution by force.

The journal "In Defense of Peace" #20, dated November 15, 1950, reflects that it was a publication of the "Bureau of the Committee of the World Congress of the Defenders of Peace" with headquarters at 15, rue Feydeau, Paris.

In a report dated April 1, 1951, the Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities cited the World Peace Council "as having been formed at the conclusion of the Second World Peace Congress in Warsaw and which was heralded by the Moscow radio as \*the expression of the determination of the people to take into their own hands the struggle for peace."

APPENDIX

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, and published in December, 1961, contains the following:

WORLD PEACE APPEAL (also known as Stockholm Peace Petition and Stockholm Peace Appeal)

1. "An instance of the so-called 'peace' activities of the Communist Party that was also an activity of respondent (The Washington Pension Union), and where the Communist Party made propaganda use of respondent's activity, is furnished from the campaign of the Party in 1950 to obtain five million signatures to the World Peace Appeal or Stockholm Peace Petition. (Witness Barbara) Hartle showed without contradiction, and was corroborated by documentary material, that the Communist Party used the Peace Petition for the purpose of combatting the foreign policies of the United States, specifically at a time when the United States had the atomic bomb and other countries did not have it; that the circulation of the Peace Petition was a tactic of the Party in the program to achieve world communism."

"Petitioner's witnesses (testifying in SACB proceedings against the American Peace Crusade) establish that the Stockholm Peace Appeal \* \* \* had been part of the (Communist) Party's peace program in the late 1940's and early 1950's; that it had lost its value to the Party as a tactical measure; and, that new means were sought by the Party to make use of the slogan of 'peace' to advance its interests."



10/29/63

Airtel

1-yellow  
2-original & dup  
1-Mr. Kitchens  
1-Liaison Section

C  
TO: SAC, Minneapolis (163-75)  
FROM: Director, FBI (163-6520) - 5  
SUBJECT: IZAAK MAURITS KOLTHOFF, aka  
Isaac Maurits Kolthoff  
FOREIGN POLICE COOPERATION

Reurlet 9/5/63.

By return airtel inform Bureau concerning identity of Agent who prepared the letterhead memorandum enclosed with reflet. For your information, [redacted] has expressed particular appreciation for the information furnished by the Bureau in this matter stating that he was most impressed with the extent and quality of the information.

NOTE: A particularly well-prepared letterhead memorandum was submitted by Minneapolis on this matter and it is contemplated that appropriate recommendations will be submitted.

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Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
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Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
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MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Mr. Tolson\_\_\_\_\_

Mr. Belmont\_\_\_\_\_

Mr. Mohr\_\_\_\_\_

Mr. Casper\_\_\_\_\_

Mr. Callahan\_\_\_\_\_

Mr. Conrad\_\_\_\_\_

Mr. DeLoach\_\_\_\_\_

Mr. Evans\_\_\_\_\_

Mr. Gale\_\_\_\_\_

Mr. Rosen\_\_\_\_\_

Mr. Sullivan\_\_\_\_\_

Mr. Tavel\_\_\_\_\_

Mr. Trotter\_\_\_\_\_

Tele. Room\_\_\_\_\_

Miss Holmes\_\_\_\_\_

Miss Gandy\_\_\_\_\_

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BONN 163-631

complete identifying data on these three individuals can be obtained from "Who's Who" or appropriate references at their respective universities.

As a matter of cooperation with [ ] it is requested that Bureau indices and indices of the appropriate field offices be searched and that information from public sources and established contacts be very discreetly obtained

[ ]

[ ]

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